women as students, and those who wish to continue their education in such subjects as

allowed to take up the study of medicine but without success. The General Diet says

It is a subject for the government of the dif-ferent states, and the separate governments

two young and very pretty women who speak in the open air to the people. One

of them, Fraulein Glass, according to the Vienna correspondent, "considers no sub-

fect too tough —polities and political econ-omy, the education of women, the army expenses, the liberal leaders and the pres-

ident of the cabinet. That correspondent ought to take a course at one of our woman's

clubs and see how lightly they play battle-dore and shuttlecock with these subjects

pretty anarchist, Amelia Rita, is younger still, not much past 17, and by her firmness

caused 600 factory girls to strike for six weeks, by which means they obtained some-

what more humane treatment than twelve

hours work a day at 6 shillings a week. She is seemingly so filled with hatred

against every man and woman better off than herself that she apparently could go

on talking against them for hours and very

The practical ability of women in benevo-lent work has been recently illustrated at

Chicago, where, while the "good citizens' committee" did nothing but plan and talk, Mrs. Mary Ahrens, president of the Cook County Suffrage association, paid the rent out of her own pocket of two stores on

out of her own pocket of two stores on Wabash avenue and circulated requests for

supplies. The people who were waiting until the red tape should be sufficiently un-

wound for their gifts to reach the needy, responded freely, and 25,000 men have been housed and fed. The Grand Army of the Republic ladies have a free soup kitchen at 66 Pacific avenue, where thousands are

fed daily. The Hebrew Ladies charitable societies have another. The Catholic Ladies Aid society is doing practical work. The Chicago Woman's club is doing a great deal of work. And all this while the

various citizens committees were organiz-ing and planning and figuring how much

Fashion Notes.

Handsome jet, like real lace and sable fur, has an abiding vogue.

A big chou of black velvet on a round tur-

Tiny rosettes of piece velvet are made

useful in various ways. Some have the velvet edged with narrow lace.

the full chatelaine puffs, which are unlined and drooping, and extremely full.

The balloon sleeve is being displaced by

Point de Venise lace in five, seven and

nine-inch widths will be used for Recamier

frills on corsages rounded on the neck for sleeve epaulettes, berthas and gathered

If bonnets are to be de rigueur, then veils come into peculiar prominence. A hat may be independent of a veil a bonnet hardly so.

Daggers for the hair are again in fashion.

these in gold, aluminium in filigree, silver, paste and amber and celluloid in combina-

Both modistes and milliners have com-bined in great earfiest for ribbon trimmings

for the decoration of their gowns and mil-

The neat, lady-like French toque bordered

with fur has appeared en suite with very many of the handsome street and church costumes worn this winter.

Lace insertions with tiny edges of lace on

decorating evening bodices and for covering

A new beautiful watered silk shows a

chine ground of shadowy pinkish mother of

pearl, with pompadour figures of shaded pink

Buckles, with long, oddly shaped jewelled pins, cabochons, twisted gold ornaments with gimps to match, will be greatly used

City modistes especially favor magenta

among their exclusive creations; inded, in

some shops the color is almost ubiquitous in spite of its pronounced dowdy ugliness.

The picture gown is much affected at pres

ent by young women who "adore Art," this latter word spelled with a capital A. Old pictures are studied, and the modern dress-

maker, who is nearly always a person of ex-

tremely conventional ideas, finds her not

always rose strewn path invested with new

thorns. The modern young woman is not always as picturesque in her frock as the

the result isn't always what her fancy

be gratified.

omething different from other people must

Feminine Notes.

At the University of Berne there are women students of almost every nation-

good humor of the American women under all circumstances is unsurpassed.

Paris shop girls get commissions on the sales made by them, as well as their salaries.

Lady Constance Lytton says that women have no code of honor. Sir Andrew Clark

The first woman to be elected to a mayor-

alty under the British flag is a Mrs. Yates, who has recently become mayor of One-

It seems that Miss Sparrow, a London jour-

nalist, took it into her head to sweep a cros-

sing, just to see what it was like. It was Lady Georgiana Fullerton who once per-formed the same act, in order to allow the

Mrs. Flora Kimball selected the trees and

superintended the planting of them on seven miles of streets of National City, Cal.

She was requested to undertake the work by the supervisor, who deemed her the most

The Century club of Joplin, Mo., has, on

the surface, no connection with marriage or

interest in any such frivolities. It was or-ganized three years ago by women who hungered for "serious study." Three short

small membership seven have married and

That faithful royal widow, Victoria of

other wrist she wears as constantly a brace-

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, the wife of

and has already won encomiums for the clever

stories and sketches which she has contrib-uted to various periodicals. She is said to

be charming in manner, is a brunette, and has large dark, expressive eyes. She says she writes only when she wants money to

spend foolishly, and is especially fond of her Samoan flower garden.

Mrs. Elizabeth Custer is an accomplished bilitard player. She acquired her skill at the game during her long residence at military stations in the west. It is rare to find a woman who is an adept at billiards, and yet there are few more graceful games and few in which the delicate accuracy of touch, which is a femi-

nine characteristic, is oftener called into

Elizabeth Custer is an accom-

author, is gifted with an imagination

The reign of each baby is

let with the miniature of her latest

brief, there are so many of them.

have passed, and out of the

regular sweeper to attend mass.

mpetent person for the place.

three more are engaged.

grandchild.

thought women had no sense of justice.

Wages range from \$5 to \$9 a week.

hunga, New Zealand.

Ormiston Chant declares that

but the aesthetic desire for

linery for the spring season.

the seams of gored skirts.

oses and shaded green leaves.

in handsome millinery next season.

money would be needed

middle.

that the Austrians call "tough."

## NO USE FOR THE CHAPERON

The American Girl Needs No Such Appendage to Keep Her Respectable.

THAT'S WHAT ELLA WHEELER WILCOX SAYS

Foreigners Do Not Understand the American Idea of Chaperons-The Venerable Problem of Matrimony-Feminine Facts and Fancies.

To the foreigner our American chaperon must be a droll study. Indeed I have heard many a curious comment passed upon her by foreign men who were visiting here. They come to America with the idea that our girls are absolutely unrestricted in their freedom. When they discover that the chaperoning system has been inaugurated among us, they are surprised, says Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Brooklyn Times, but their surprise changes to amusement as they observe the American adaptation of

they observe the American adaptation of a foreign patent. And we cannot be angry with them, for the methods of the American chaperon are indeed amusing. In the old world the vigorous vigilance which surrounds the young girl renders a tete-a-tete with an admirer an impossibility. The young girl who should scheme to obtain the world be leaded upon with suspicion if it would be looked upon with suspicion if not as absolutely disgraced. The man who should atempt to see her alone would be offering an insuit. An Englishman said to me: "I was betrothed to my wife (who was my cousin) three years. During that time I never saw her alone a single hour. If I obtained five or ten minutes—sometimes by the temporary absence of her family from the room during my visits—I felt trans-ported to heaven.

A Frenchman, who has the entry to the

most exclusive families in America, said to me: "I shall never get accustomed to the freedom of the American girl. I saw two young ladies of culture and refinement yesterday enter a restaurant together and order lunch. It was a very quiet and elegant restaurant, to be sure, but it struck me as a remarkable freedom of conduct. Another young lady belonging to a fashionable family tells me she has done the same thing quite alone, when caught down street by the tide of shopping at lunch hour. I hear these young ladies speak of chap-erons, but I do not understand the Amerierons, but I do not understand the American idea of chaperons. Some excellent young ladies I know, who belong to respectible and cultivated though not fashionable families, went off with a party of young people of both sexes to witness a naval parade of some sort in the harbor one morning. It shocked me. Young ladies could do no such thing in France and remain respectable."

"That is where the American girl has the

"That is where the American girl has the advantage," I said. "She does not need a chaperon to keep her respectable. She is born and bred with the idea that she can been here!! and

"Yet I hear you Americans talk of the chaperon," he said. "In what cases is she supposed to be necessary and what are her

"The American chaperon is a compara-tively new institution," I replied. "A few of our most wealthy and fashionable families adopted the idea a good many years ago, but the general public has been slow in ac-cepting it. The different grades and circles cepting it. The different grades and circles of society have all been more or less inoculated, but the virus has not always worked. What is considered society proper (or improper) is composed of a handful of people in each large city. But beyond, about and above this handful of purely fashionable beings are circles within circles composed of cultivated, intellectual and refined people, many of them pressured of wealth others. many of them possessed of wealth, others who are among the world's tollers.

The advent of women into all professions and arts has established a society which is distinct in itself. It would be impossible and absurd to insist upon a chaperon for all the cultivated, charming young women who are engaged in artistic pursuits, for instance, or in journalism in New York City. As a result, the even semi-fashionable girl, who has a home and no occupation save to be pretty and amuse herself, does not go out evenings save in the company of a chaperon. She oes about by daylight quite independently ut after 6 o'clock parent or chaperon musinter into her plans for pleasure.

This rule, however, it is utterly impossi-

the army of gifted young w who are pursuing careers of various Rinds. They consider the theater, the con-cert and the opera a part of their education They are glad to accept the invitation of a young gentleman whom they respect to enloy these pleasures, and they have no fear of losing his respect or their reputation by being seen in public with a gentleman and no chaperon. In foreign lands they would be under suspicion, but not here, where their numbers alone would establish the respectability of the custom, and, after all the freedom of the fashionable girl with the chaperon is always as great as that which the independent young artist enjoys. For I repeat the assertion that the American chaperon is a huge joke. She remembers her own free girthood, and she gives the

eople under her charge a wide lat-Any amount of mischief can be plotted in her presence, if the young people are mischievously inclined, and she will never prevent its execution. Were all the tragedies which have taken place in the lives of fashionable girls suddenly to be exposed to the world, I fear the name of chaperon would be held henceforth in less Not that she contenances doing, but that she is small protection

greater pride in the contest of chaperoned virtue than in the subjugation of the unprotected.

The warlike tendency latent in every man is aroused by restrictions. There is less chivalry shown by men toward the unpro-

In time, perhaps, if the vigilance of the Avun upon ino 'soswedou mojek's Supucadeup learn to think it the correct thing to speak to any woman who appears upon our streets in the daytime unaccompanied by a protector, as the men of many foreign cities do.

It is the history of the world, that where
women are most surrounded by restrictions
the men are most lacking in respectable
treatment of them; where women are most at liberty men display the most esteem for

Are proposals premoditated or ret? Do men make up their minds to marry, or do they drift into marriage, so to speak? Does propinquity or opportunity bring about a greater number of proposals then does actual intention? This is a problem that greatly perplexes mothers with mar-inscable daugh ters and they are at a loss to understand why it is that their daughters' coinfrers do not develop into suitors, sega a writer in the San Francisco Argonaut. The girls are pretty well dressed and of ages ranging from San Francisco Argonaut. 18 to 28, and they experience no lack of attention from the men of their different sets, men who ride, Janes and play tennis with them, and with whom they are on the

best of terms.

Mothers, looking back to their own girlhood, are dismayed at the difference be-tween the past and the present, and each matron remembers that she was wooed and won within, say, a few week of a first meet-ing, whereas her daughters are still unsough months of constant companionship Is it that in former days men were impul-sive as well as impressionable, and that in these days they are impressionable, but not impulsive? Or is it that the comradeship that is now established between young men and girls robs the situation of every shadow of romance, while this footing of frank friendship induces girls to assume a sort of brusque, self-reliant, independent bearing the reverse of sentimental and confiding This may account in some measure for osition that girls occupy toward men, but hardly sufficiently so to be the only cause for the gravity of the situation. Anyhow it is humiliating to their powers of attrac-

events, which often brings together the most unlikely people.
Older men, over 50, make distinctly premeditated proposals to women of a certain age, in whom they hope to find congenial companionship, and women with money are often found willing to exchange spinsterhood for wifehood under such conditions, viz.,

suitability of age and position.

As the matter stands, it seems pretty evident that as many premeditated as unpremeditated proposals are made—only that there are so few when all is told. It is that there are so few when all is told. It is that the good fellowship that now exists between the sexes acts as a barrier to any tenderer sentiment, joined to the extravagance of the age and the self-indulgence which is so characteristic of both men and girls? Or, is it that the number of marriageable girls offers such a wide choice to men in general that impression is effected almost as soon that an impression is effaced almost as soon

Living in the mountains of this country is a family which has a singular history in a matrimonial way, writes a Murfreezboro cor-respondent of the Philadelphia Times. The Two women socialist orators were sentenced recently in Vienna for speaking slightingly of the archdukes and of the legislative assembly. It is interesting to read of the nature of the offenses of these respondent of the Philadelphia Thies, the father owns a little farm and four daughters, or did own the latter. A man named Phillips about fifteen years ago married the eldest of these daughters and after a few years of married life the lady ran away with the husband's sworn enemy. He pro-cured a divorce from her and wooed the econd sister and took her home, but the next day the woman turned up at home and said she wouldn't live with Phillips, and after a time succeeded in getting legally free from him.

Then the third sister, undaunted by what had gone before, married the husband of her two sisters. Soon after this the fel-low was sent to the penitentiary for an of-fense that kept him there three years, and when he came out he found that his wife's fickle fancy had strayed while he was ab-sent and fixed itself upon a neighbor. John Callahan. By law she was entitled to a divorce from her husband, as he was a convicted telon, so getting it she married her lover. In the meantime the first wife had found that the man with whom she had eloped would not marry her after Phillips had di-vorced her and returned home. Then Mrs. Callahan wandered back to her father, for hasband No. 2 would not support her. So in this way the old man had once more his four daughters on his hands, and Phillips was still free.

The youngest daughter was now about 18, and she almost fell a victim to the fascination the man Phillips appears to have ex-erted over them all at first, and becoming infatuated with him consented to marry him. Phillips went to the father for the fourth time to ask for a daughter's hand and was told that he might have her on condition that he kept her.

Phillips promised, and the ceremony was to take place the following night, when the ex-wives, growing jealous, armed themselves and swore that the marriage should never take place. So Phillips rode to town and swore out a warrant against the sisters, tell-ing of their threats. The women were sworn then to keep the peace, but Phillips thought it prudent, however, to run away with his bride to Kentucky and marry her there. This time his venture seems to have terminated happily, for he has three children and is

I've kept a sharp eye on the young women in domestic service over here, having a fel-low-feeling for them, as you can well under-stand, madam, and since I have been in the country I've watched the poor folks and seen how they live, and it's just as plain to me as can be that the young women allo are maids and waitresses over here are the kind who would have tried to be shop gris and dress-making and even school teachers in America, and many of the servants we America, and many of the servants we have would be working in the fields if they lived over here, writes 'Pomma,' under the guiding hand of Frank R. Stockton in the February Ladies' Home Journal. The fact is the English people don't go to other countries to get their servants. Their way is like a factory consuming its own smoke. The surplus young women, and there must always be a lot of them, are

ised up in domestic service. Now if an American poor girl is good nough to be a first class servant she wants to be something else. Sooner than go out to service she will work twice as hard in a

shop, or even go into a factory.

I have talked a good deal about this to
June, and he said I'm geting to be a philosopher, but I don't think it takes much philosophizing to find out how this case stands. If house service could be looked n in the proper way it wouldn't take long for American girls who have to work for their living to find out that it's a lot better to live with nice people, cook and wait on the table and those things which come natural to women the world over, than to stand all day behind a counter under the thumb of a floorwalker or grind out their lives like slaves among lot of steam engines and machinery. Th only reason the English have better house servats than we have is that here any girl who has to work is willing to be a house servants than we have is that here any girl

It is proper, after a removal from one part of town to another, to send cards to one's friends with the new address thereon. Assirable people to know the duty of the first call devolves upon the older residents of the neighborhood, and a failure to show this courtesy where it is due is not only careless but unpardonable, and a first call should be returned in person and within a week of

the receipt of the courtesy. Where a gentleman has been properly invited to call upon a lady, or if through the offices of a mutual friend he is the bearer of an introductory letter, he must do so within a reasonable time—a week or less—and this call, at least, must be of the most formal nature. The same rule applies with regard to the acknowledgement of the oblitation incurred by the acceptance of an inthe call must be made soon after and in

After a marriage has taken place or an engagement announced in a family of your acquaintance, or where a friend has re-turned from a prolonged absence, the obligation to call is imperative.

The whole system of this phase of social obligation turns upon expediency, and, /while the foregoing rules of observance may well be regarded as strictly correct in all that they cover, there must be a certain freedom of ction allowed to individual acquaintances egarding visits of condolence, congratula-ion or matters of common interest. Renember that "not at home" is imperative wen from your dearest friend, and do not eek to prove the truth or falsity of it. You have often escaped a bad quarter of an hour by this convenient device of society, and u should be as ready to accept such excuse vithout question as you have been on occasion to make it.

To the ordinary mind it looks decidedly like assulting a woman to kiss her against her will, a fact which the English law very properly recognizes. The consensus of femiaine opinion would be that such an act is far ooks at the matter in an opposite light. According to the London Daily News the Dutch court of appeals has decided that to kiss a person cannot be offensive, as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy. So the man who exhibited this extraordinary 'mark of sympathy' to a stranger in the streets of Utrecht has escaped without pun-

When I next go to Holland I shall not want to be sympathized with in this manner, but after such a judgment it seems that every woman will have to be prepared to resist unwelcome and unexpected osculatory attacks, eays an English writer. What would the grave and reverend signors of Holland say if a male escort failed to ap-preciate such sympathetic attentions and knocked the offender down? Verily, sympathy may take strange guises, and none stranger than this. Preserve me, I pray. from these Dutch sympathizers.

In Germany, the land of scholars and hinkers, notwithstanding the liberal character of politics which is every day making itself more apparent, there is a general antagonism to the higher education of wom The radical German is conservative to the backbone in what he sarcastically calls the backbone in what he sarcastically calls the "emancipation of women." If the subject is broached it is met with a jocular reply and the usual commonplaces, says the New York Sun. The average German thinks that the term "woman" and "wife" should be synonymous with "honest wife." and that the wife's duty should be to provide for the animal comforts, they were not, nor are, each other's less; these proposals cannot be called premoditated; they come about from the force of modification of an association for modified to find the sundation of an association for women." If the subject is the subject is broached it is met with a jocular reply and the usual commonplaces, says the New York is Theodora Ruggles Kitson. She is only formed last fall by the sculptors of New York is Theodora Ruggles Kitson. She is only formed last fall by the sculptors of New York is Theodora Ruggles Kitson. She is only formed last fall by the sculptors of New York is Theodora Ruggles Kitson. She is only formed last fall by the sculptors of New York is Theodora Ruggles Kitson. She is only formed last fall by the sculptors of New York is Theodora Ruggles Kitson of N

German women little or no progress has been made. The German University admits BISHOP'S PASTORAL LETTER

the university provides have to seek advanced instruction in other countries. Many petitions have been presented both to the Imperial Diet and to the Diets of the various states for permission for women to be Catholic Parents Should Insist that Their Children Have Catholic Education.

DISCUSSION OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION

say they can do nothing without the Imperial Dict. A few women have been received as assistants in the postoffice, and women are allowed to practice as doctors of a second class, though they are not acknowl-Catholic Saloon Keepers Repudiated and Urged to Temperance and Obedience -Sacrament of Matrimony-Counsecond class, though they are not acknowledged by the state, and cannot be intrusted with any official duty. These medical women have no opportunity of acquiring a complete education, and they stand in a yery inferior social position. There is, however, in Berlin a hospital for the diseases of women under the control of women doctors. sel as to Observing of Lent.

Bishop Scannell has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the diocore of Omaha, in which he discusses at length some of the matters which he considers most important to their spiritual welfare. The letter will be read at mass in all the Catholic churches today, and its contents will be a content of the considers of the content will be of the greatest interest to the membership. The first subject considered by the bishop

is that of "Christian Education," to which he devotes a considerable portion of the epistle. He invites attention to the fact that during the past year the subject of education such as the church approves and commends has commanded widespread attention. He says: "It has been discussed with much earnestness of those who favor it as well as by those who oppose it. And the chief and most valuable result of this prolonged and animated discussion has been to make manifest, in the most unmistakable manner, that the Catholics of the United States, without distinction of race or class, are decidedly in favor of providing for Catholic children an education that will be truly Christian and Catholic. Because of this attitude, however, Catholic. Because of this attitude, however, a charge is brought against us that is altogether unfounded, and a little reflection will show it to be so. Catholics are accused of hostility to the public school system. On the contrary they readily avail themselves of the public schools whenever they are unable to provide anything better. No doubt cases have occurred in which Catholics complained. complained, and complained justly, of unfair treatment, when under the pretense of teaching a common Christianity or Christian morality the public school has been made the scene of a baid sectarianism most offen-sive to Catholic ears. It is to be hoped, however, that such occurrences are becoming daily more rare, and that the day is near at hand when the public schools everywhere will be, as they ought to be, truly non-sectarian, so that children of every religion may attend them without fear of having their religion insulted or their consciences outraged."

NOT THE BEST SYSTEM. In the bishop's opinion, however, it is one thing to say that Catholics are not hostile to the public schools and quite another to say that they approve of the public school system as the best means of education for Christian children. "While it may be the best common system attainable under the circumstances for a mixed population such as ours, no Catholic believes that it can impart all needed instruction and training to children who are the heirs of heaven, and whose paramount duty in this life is to know and serve God."

The fact is noted that this opinion is no longer confined to the Catholic church. "A Christian education has for its main object to elevate, purify and sanctify the heart of man, to teach obedience to divine and human law, to inculcate justice and charity in his dealing with his fellow men, and Christian resignation in times of adversity. All this, resignation in times of adversity. All this, indeed, is aimed at by every system of education, Christian and otherwise, but both reason and experience plainly demonstrate that only that system which is founded on and guided by the principles and doctrines of revealed religion is truly efficacious in accomplishing this result. This fact is made the more wanter by the influence made the more manifest by the influence which anarchistic and other wild and dangerous doctrines are gaining over the minds of so many men who cannot be called ig-norant. They are men who know nothing of God and of man's accountability to Him, or who, if they once possessed this knowledge, allowed it to be effaced by moral delinquencies."

AMERICAN SENTIMENT RIGHT. After calling attention to the evils that had resulted from the efforts of European governments to destroy the influence of the church by discouraging the teaching of religion in the public schools the bishop ex Catholics of the United States have been so unwavering in their support of Christian education. The Catholics of the diocese of Omaha had during the past year given striking proofs of their determination to provide and support Catholic schools. He concludes this part of the letter by urging all parents to send their children to Catholic chools and exhorting all Catholics to persevere in the work of providing such schools until all the Catholic children of the diocese shall have within their reach the blessings

of a truly Christian education.

Some attention is devoted to "matrimony," in which both the contract and the sacrament are considered essentials. Its three characteristics are unity, sanctity and indissolubility, and these are necessary for the well being of the Christian family. From the sacred character of matrimony and the momentous consequences for go evil that must result from it, it was obvious that no one should enter into it without careful preparation. A person should on no account choose a life-partner whose religious and moral character was not above suspicion Young people should consult their parents and their spiritual director before taking such a step. A short retreat at home or in a religious house was commendable as a means of preparation for the sacred oc-

EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

The epistle also includes a warning to the church in regard to intemperance. The writer contends that nearly all the scandals that afflict religion and bring discredit on the Christian name, nearly all the murders and other crimes that are committed in our midst, and much of the pauperism that prevails may be directly traced to this evil. There has been a great change in public opinion in the past few years. The drunkard was no longer regarded as a man with an amiable weakness, but as a disreputable character. Legislation has tried to deal with the cvil with but indifferent success. The true remedy was to be found in moral

and religious influences.

The fact was noted that some of the proprietors of low resorts were nominal Catholics, and posed as politicians and men of local influence. But their religion and their politics were only used as a decoy to attract customers, impoverish families and to destroy souls. Catholics were urged to have as little as possible to do with these people and to bring to bear a healthy public opinion that would ultimately compel them to give up their nefarous business.

letter is concluded by a fervent appeal to the church to enter upon the ap-proaching season of Lent with a firm deter-mination to spend it profitably and to let the bodily penances be but the outward expression of the interior sorrow which comes from the heart and which is always neces sary in order to obtain pardon for sin.

England, always wears on one plump if wrinkled wrist a bracelet, in which is a miniature of her departed husband. On the Nothing is put in Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne to paske it ferment, the ef-fervescence is natural a its boquet unequalled. RELIGIOUS.

> The pope will shortig publish a jubilee en-cyclical, which will be a political, religious nd social testament. Among the men recently ordained to the ministry by Bishoo, Lucker of Uganda are two chiefs who govern great provinces in

that country. According to a recent report there are 43,324 lay preachers in England in connection with the Baptists and various branches f Methodista

Rev. Deborah Knox, whose pastoral work extends over Rhode Island and Connecticut, claims to be a descendant of John Knox, the cotch reformer. It is estimated that there are about 160,000 negro Catholics in the United States, with 31 sisterhoods teaching in 108 schools over

,000 negro children. Chicago has 626 churches of all denomina-tions. Of these the Methodists have 105 churches and missions, the Roman Catholics 101, the Congregationalists 84, the Baptists 72, the Lutherans 64, the Presbyterians 56, the Episcopalians 44.

A Sunday school procession numbering over 30,000 children, all either of Hindoo or Moslem parents, recently marched in LuckBrave Heralds We



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of all that happened at the

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the scene of the awful Sepoy massacre 57. India has eight Christian colle jes and 26,000 schools and 3,000,000 pupils.

Bishop R. S. Foster of the Methodist church has just returned to America from trip among the conferences of China and lapan. He started on the trip last May and since that time has traveled 23,000 miles, without the slightest mishap. Rev. P. Janse has just completed for the British and Foreign Bible society a transla-tion of the old and new testaments in Javanese. He has lived forty-one years in Java

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